STACKS

THE NATURE Conservancy News

Volume 11 April — June 1961 Number 2

The NATURE CONSERVANCY News

A Publication of the Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy is an independent member-governed organization dedicated to saving America's heritage of wild nature. Its specific objective is to preserve natural areas as "living museums." Such tracts are precious for their scientific, educational and aesthetic values. They provide a home for many living things that would otherwise be destroyed by our civilization.

The work of the organization began in 1917 under the direction of a committee of the Ecological Society of America. In 1946, the Ecologists' Union was formed to take over the task. In 1950 the name was changed to The Nature Conservancy; incorporation in the District of Columbia took place in 1951.

The members of the Nature Conservancy invite you to join in its work. Membership is open to both individuals and organizations. A contribution of $5.00 or more entitles you to annual membership, one of $200 or more to life membership, and one of $1,000 or more to patron membership. Your contribution is an allowable income tax deduction.

The Nature Conservancy now has a national membership of approximately 4,119. It operates through a series of chapters, of which 25 have been organized to date. It has acquired, by gift or purchase, 37 nature preserves in 11 states, having an area of some 6,510 acres. These range in size from one acre to 3,000 acres.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

President	Vice-President	Secretary	Treasurer
Alexander B. Adams (N.Y.)	Conrad Chapman (Mass.)	Elting Arnold (Md.)	Charles N. Mason (D. C.)

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Ernest Brooks, Jr. (N.Y.)	Murray F. Buell (N.J.)	Lynton K. Caldwell (Ind.)	George B. Cooley (N.Y.)
F. Raymond Fosberg (Va.)	Devin A. Garrity (N.Y.)	C. M. Goethe (Calif.)	Mrs. R. H. Goodrich (Tex.)
Richard H. Goodwin (Conn)	G. Flippo Gravatt (Md.)	William Hard (Conn.)	Herbert W. Levi (Mass.)
Cyrus Mark (Ill.)	Herbert L. Mason (Calif.)	Joel Massie (Mo.)	Erard A. Matthiessen (Conn.)
Mrs. C. R. Mayes, Jr. (Fla.)	Thomas Morley (Minn.)	M. Graham Netting (Pa.)	E. Gibbes Patton (Ala.)
Richard H. Pough (N.Y.)	Robert Rienow (N.Y.)	James B. Ross (N.Y.)	Robert W. Schery (Ohio)
Aaron J. Sharp (Tenn.)	George C. Shattuck (Mass.)	Daniel Smiley (N.Y.)	A. M. Stebler (Okla.)

Executive Director
Walter S. Boardman (D.C.)

Editor: Conservancy News
C. J. S. Durham (Va.)

The Nature Conservancy 2039 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. FEderal 3-6933
Western Office: 1711 Grove St., Berkeley 9, Calif.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

The writer's outstanding impression gained in the first months at the headquarters of The Nature Conservacy has been the sincerity and depth of feeling of the membership. This was so very evident when I met with the Board of Governors and has grown stronger as I have worked with them. It has been equally evident in the correspondence and association with all with whom I have come in contact. There may be differences of opinion but one cannot doubt the universal concern with our ultimate objectives.

The earnestness of purpose sweeps one along, making the longest day seem short and complex tasks a pleasure. One is inspired by the progress being made in natural area preservation but urged relentlessly on by the knowledge that every day priceless tracts are being obliterated forever by the crushing power of the bulldozer and chain saw. Parenthetically these tools of our modern life are not in themselves bad, it is in the use to which they are often put by man.

Seeing places rescued from destruction is the greatest reward and inspiration one can ask.

This leads to the matter of greatest concern as I review the work at hand. We are a rapidly growing organization with many complex problems. Acquisition of natural areas is moving forward at an accelerated pace as contributions come in. Land management and funds to provide for land management are becoming an increasingly acute problem. Without the wholehearted support of volunteers in this phase of our work we could not care for and protect our numerous preserves. By the combined efforts of those who give time and those who contribute to our general operations account, we hope to keep pace with our program of keeping "Living Museums" for present and future generations.

Walter S. Boardman

NATURE CONSERVANCY BREAKS NEW GROUND

The United States Department of Interior endorses The Conservancy's largest project.

In a national press release issued April 20, 1961, Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall stated:

"Pioneering in a new kind of conservation project, the Bureau of Land Management has recommended some 3,600 acres in the Northern California Coast Range for scientific study of an undisturbed wilderness watershed."

Secretary Udall said the 3,600 acres are part of the 6,500-acre Elder Creek watershed which drains into the south fork of the Eel River in Mendocino County, about 200 miles north of San Francisco. This magnificent tract, said the Secretary, is reported to be the last of its kind available for scientific study. The entire drainage basin of a wilderness stream remains virtually intact. Secretary Udall said the other 2,900 acres in the Elder Creek watershed have been purchased by The Nature Conservancy for scientific investigations of wilderness ecology and watershed management.

The Secretary said that The Nature Conservancy, and the Geological Survey are planning cooperative scientific studies in the area. Such studies will help to determine the best use of the watershed. It may be best to preserve it in a near-primeval state for purposes of scientific research, said Secretary Udall. On the other hand, some forms of limited public recreational use of the area may be compatible with other wilderness benefits. The Secretary noted that there has been only limited timber cutting within the watershed and no grazing by domestic livestock. The Elder Creek Watershed contains the last large stand of virgin California coastal type Douglas fir forest. It is a unique opportunity when you can study an entire wilderness stream, from its headwaters to its mouth, said the the Secretary. The Geological Survey has proposed to establish a gaging station on lower Elder Creek to measure the flow from this undisturbed watershed.

Bureau of Land Management Director Karl S. Landstrom said this is a pioneer project in Federal-nonprofit organization cooperation in land and resource management.

"The Nature Conservancy has already begun scientific investigations on its portion of the Elder Creek Watershed. From the information supplied and preliminary investigations by BLM of the public lands within the watershed, it appears that the proposal to set up a permanent wilderness watershed study project has sufficient merit to warrant formal consideration through the withdrawal process," said Director Landstrom.

"There are of course many problems to be worked out. But BLM intends to keep the area inviolate until initial studies are completed. In the studies, said the Director, full consideration will be given to all possible uses in connection with wilderness benefits.

"No timber sales have been scheduled for the area and no grazing licenses or permits will be affected by the Bureau's action, as the area has not been grazed."

COVER PICTURE

Looking out upon the Elder Creek Watershed between giant Douglas Fir. From a kodachrome by Mr. Daniel Smiley.

BOARD MEMBER WINS NATIONAL AWARD

Nature Conservancy Board member and Chairman of the 1961 Fund-Raising Committee, Richard H. Pough, Pelham, N.Y., recently received the Frances K. Hutchinson medal for outstanding service in the conservation field. The award was presented at a dinner of the Garden Club of America on April 11, 1961.

The following citation accompanied the medal awarded Mr. Pough:

"For more than 25 years Mr. Pough has been a tireless crusader for the preservation of our natural resources. His authoritative bird guides, written when he was a research associate with the National Audubon Society, have been consulted by thousands of ornithologists and bird lovers. His extensive research and field work on hawks, owls and other birds of prey contributed greatly to the public understanding of the important role these predators play in maintaining the balance of nature and he was instrumental in persuading many State Legislatures to pass laws protecting them. The seminars, which he conducted when Chairman of the Department of Conservation and General Ecology of the American Museum of Natural History, brought his concept of the interrelationship of all forms of life to thousands of students young and old.

"In later years he has been the leader in the fight to preserve the few remaining natural areas throughout the country, by setting them aside in perpetuity, as living museums of our natural history heritage. A former President of the Nature Conservancy, he continues to take an active part in this and many other conservation organizations both large and small.

"Completely selfless and dedicated to the promotion of nature preservation and study, Mr. Pough has pursued the task to

(Continued on page 9)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS' BRIEFS

At the April 8, 1961 meeting of the Board of Governors, held in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, the following actions were taken:

Richard W. Westwood

Adopted a resolution expressing deep regret in regard to the death of Mr. Richard W. Westwood, President of the American Nature Association, who had been one of its staunchest friends over the years.

Paiko Lagoon, Hawaii

Adopted and sent a resolution commending Hawaii Governor William F. Quinn for his stand on the preservation of natural areas. The resolution noted that Paiko Lagoon, along with numerous other areas of great natural value were cited by the Governor as under consideration. The Board expressed the hope that, under the able leadership of Governor Quinn, of state conservation agencies, and private conservation organizations, the problems associated with establishment of additional sanctuaries and natural areas in Hawaii will be resolved.

Copies of the resolution were sent to Lamoureux, State Representative for Hawaii, the Audubon Society of Hawaii and other conservation organizations.

Arkansas Chapter

Approved an application for authority to organize an Arkansas Chapter to include the entire state.

Northern California Chapter

Approved an application for authority to form a chapter including the San Francisco Bay area and all territory of the North. Boundaries with the Monterey and Southern California chapters to be worked out.

Camp Adventure

A contract for the purchase of seven hundred ten acres of forest land along

(Continued on page 9)

THE UNINHABITED ISLE

About 10 miles from Peterborough and 25 miles from Keene, New Hampshire is an uninhabited island.

It separates sparsely settled Nubanusit Lake, whose water is allegedly pure enough to drink, from smaller Spoonwood Lake. There is not a house or dock to mar the lovely shore-line of Spoonwood.

The island itself (in reality a peninsula) has four miles of unspoiled shoreline. It has 400 acres of woodland. This is said to be the last unspoiled lake area within 80 miles of Boston.

The campaign being waged by a group of nature-lovers to preserve the island took a big step forward when a March 29, 1961, deed was received from Dr. Lloyd Cabot Briggs which transferred one-half the island to The Nature Conservancy for $50,000, raised by the local project committee.

In addition, The Conservancy received a four-year lease for the remaining half, with an option to buy within that period for an additional $50,000.

Louis Cabot Preserve

By terms of the deed this land will be known as The Louis Cabot Preserve in memory of Dr. Briggs' late grandfather. It will be used to promote educational and scientific purposes, including preservation of the biotic communities and encouragement of general conservation aims.

Total pledges and contributions to date amount to $67,000. About $7,900 was advanced from The Nature Conservancy's revolving fund against ultimate repayment from project receipts.

Chairman of the local project group is George K. Ripley, Troy, New Hampshire.

In the aerial photo of the island in this issue, the lake lies approximately north-east and south-west. It is the lower half of the island that has been acquired. The drive to obtain the entire island continues.

Dr. Briggs' offer of the island to New Hampshire for $100,000 in 1959 for a state park was turned down because of development and other costs. The Nubanusit Lake Association then set out to save the island. Mr. Richard E. Bennink, who was one of the prime movers, sought the aid of The Nature Conservancy. In September, 1959, The Louis Cabot Preserve Project was organized. The fund goal for the entire project is $125,000—the additional $25,000 is to cushion the tax loss to Nelson and Hancock, New Hampshire.

LAKE NUBANUSIT

12TH ANNUAL MEETING OF

August 27-29 at Purdue University, Lafa

PRO

Sunday, August 27

One-Day Field Trip by Bus to PINE HILLS and the ALLEE RESEARCH AREA (co-sponsored with the Ecological Society of America). Led by A. A. LINDSEY, Department of Biological Sciences, Purdue University, assisted by R. O. PETTY, Wabash College. Reservations for trip and for box lunch should be sent Mr. Lindsey by August 1.

Monday, August 28

8:30–11:30 A.M.–Meeting of Board of Governors, Union Building Room 208.

2:30 P.M.–Annual Membership Meeting of The Nature Conservancy, Chemistry Building, Room 104.

7:30–8:45 P.M.–Memorial Center, Fowler Auditorium. Symposium: *The Decade of Decision for Nature Preservation.* First Session. LYNTON K. CALDWELL, Institute of Training for Public Service, Indiana University, presiding.

1. *The Seige and Defense of an Ohio Nature Reserve.* KENNETH W. HUNT, Glen Helen Reserve, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.
2. *Wolf Ecology at Isle Royale, illustrating use of the National Parks for Long-term Research.* DURWARD L. ALLEN, Purdue University.
3. *Large Mammals of Africa Today and Tomorrow.* HELMUT K. BUECHNER, Washington State University.

9:00 P.M.–General Meeting for all participating societies. Address of retiring AIBS President James Dixon, Memorial Center, Loeb Playhouse.

Tuesday, August 29

9:00 A.M.–Chemistry Building, Room 104. Symposium: *The Decade of Decision for Nature Preservation.* Second session. ALTON A. LINDSEY, Purdue University, presiding.

4. *The Use of Disturbance in the Preservation of Natural Areas.* J. ROGER BRAY, University of Toronto.
5. *Can We Preserve Aquatic Natural Areas?* LAVERNE L. CURRY, Central Michigan College, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.
6. *Reserved Areas in the National Forests*–Status and Policies. IVAN H. SIMS, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
7. *The Natural Areas Program of the Society of American Foresters.* JOHN E. SHANKLIN, Committee on Natural Areas, Society of American Foresters.
8. *Objectives of The Nature Conservancy for the Sixties.* WALTER S. BOARDMAN, The Nature Conservancy.

12:00–Nature Conservancy Luncheon. Union Building, Room 240. A 45-minute program on college and university Natural Areas will consist of brief informal descriptions volunteered by attending representatives of such tracts, without slides. RICHARD H. GOODWIN, Connecticut College, presiding.

2:00 P.M.–New Board of Governors' Meeting. Memorial Center, Room 311.

HE NATURE CONSERVANCY

tte, Indiana In Conjunction With AIBS

AM

REGISTRATION: It will be possible for Purdue University to make adequate arrangements for accommodations and services for the 4500 persons expected to be in attendance at the 1961 AIBS annual meeting, *only* if you preregister on or before August 1, 1961. In order to expedite registration and greatly reduce the inconvenience of registration processing on arrival, you are strongly urged to include prepayment of your AIBS registration fee when filing your Preregistration Application Form (to be mailed to all members later). The registration fee is $5.00. All preregistrations will be promptly acknowledged. Registration Headquarters will be located in the East Foyer of the Memorial Center

ACCOMMODATIONS: In the Men's and Women's Residence Halls accommodations are available for individuals, couples, and families. Single Occupancy $3.75 (very few available) per person, per night; double occupancy $2.75 per person, per night. Residence halls may be occupied from 9:00 a.m., Saturday, August 26, to 5:00 p.m. on August 31. On Sunday and Monday, August 27 and 28, check-in hours will be the same as registration hours. Accommodations in University Housing may be secured only through the AIBS Housing Committee by submitting the Application Form.

Camping facilities are *not* available in the local community. Although the State of Indiana Department of Conservation does operate an excellent system of State Parks, the closest one to Lafayette is "Turkey Run" at Marshall, Indiana, about 50 miles to the south. Those desiring accommodations in motels or hotels should make individual reservations through the specific hotel or motel.

TRANSPORTATION: There is connecting airline service from Indianapolis and Chicago on Lake Central Airlines. The New York Central, Wabash, and Monon Railroads stop at Lafayette. Greyhound and Continental Trailways buses are available from Indianapolis and Chicago.

FOOD: All persons staying in housing H-1, H-2 and H-3 will be expected for meals in their respective residence halls. Others will have food service available in the Union cafeteria.

FIELD TRIPS: There will be a one-day field trip by bus to Pine Hills and the Allee Research Area co-sponsored with the Ecological Society of America. A number of other societies have scheduled interesting field trips as announced in the June issue of the *AIBS Bulletin.*

ANNUAL LUNCHEON: The Nature Conservancy luncheon will be held Tuesday noon, August 29, and will feature a get-acquainted session with many brief informal talks "volunteered from the floor" by one representative of each outdoor laboratory tract administered by a college or university for teaching or research use. Dr. Richard H. Goodwin of Connecticut College will preside over the 45-minute series of unscheduled descriptive talks. The length of each talk will be limited by the number present showing willingness to participate and time for only one talk related to a given area is available. Tickets will be available at the AIBS registration desk and *must be purchased before noon on Monday, August 28.*

LIST OF CONSERVANCY PRESERVES PUBLISHED

In an article entitled "The Nature Conservancy Preserves: A Description of New Field Facilities for Teaching and Research" that appeared in the February 1961 issue of the AIBS Bulletin, Dick Goodwin has presented the program of The Nature Conservancy to his scientific colleagues and has solicited their support.

He writes in part, "The program of The Nature Conservancy for the establishment of a series of natural area preserves as a basic resource for education and scientific research has been gaining momentum during the past two years. In 1958 a summary of the fifteen preserves (about 1550 acres) owned by this organization was published. Since then twenty-three additional natural areas totalling 6267 acres have been established, while five of the original fifteen have been increased in size by a total of 156 acres. Title to two others has been conveyed to the University of Illinois, which has accepted the responsibility for their maintenance.

"The permanence of these preserves lends especial significance to long-range research which documents any aspect of their natural history. The Nature Conservancy invites properly qualified scientists to make use of these facilities. Any research program must, of course, conform to the policies and regulations established for the particular preserve."

Two extensive tables list the preserves that were owned or that had been legally or financially aided by The Conservancy at the time the article was submitted and give data with respect to their location, size, ownership and habitats. Reprints of this article may be obtained by writing to National Headquarters. The accelerated pace of land acquisition is well illustrated by the fact that three areas have been acquired since Dr. Goodwin's article was published.

CONSERVANCY TO ACCEPT NEW YORK NATURAL AREA

On June 18, the Deer Lick Nature Sanctuary, 313 acres of forest, meadow and pasture land, along the South branch of the Cattaraugus Creek, about three miles southeast of Gowanda, New York, will be dedicated.

Present dedication ceremony plans call for the following program:

Origin of Deer Lick, Miss Evelyn Alverson, donor; financial report, Mr. Wendall Dainelson; plans for Deer Lick, Mr. Winston Brocker; presentation of ownership, Mr. Edward Ulrich; acceptance, Dr. Boardman, Executive Director, The Nature Conservancy. Dr. Arthur Lynip, Dean of Houghton College, plans to preside.

A bubbling brook known as Deer Lick passes through the sanctuary. Deer graze in the open pasture land, and ruffed grouse bring their young to the spring to drink. Old hemlocks fringe the steep cliffs along the mile or more of creek and hermit thrushes sing within the flickering shadows.

The woodland is climax beech, birch, maple, and hemlock. It has not been lumbered for many years; therefore, the trees are large and the humus of the forest floor is rich and deep. Ferns grow in great profusion. Scarlet bee balm grows in the ruins of an old fireplace, the only remaining evidence of a long-gone summer cabin.

A gift of 75 acres of woodland by the Alverson family was the nucleus which started Deer Lick. This tract was known as "Jordan" by the Alversons because it was so remote. They had to cross over Deer Lick to reach it.

Because of their love for "Jordan," the Alversons donated this land to The Nature Conservancy so that it should be preserved in its present wilderness state for future generations.

The Western New York Chapter of The Conservancy undertook to acquire 228 acres of adjoining land. To assist in this effort a loan of $3,000 from the Matching and Loan fund of The Conservancy was granted. Part of the funds still remain to be raised.

Nature Conservancy members in Western New York have been contributing generously so that approximately $2,000 has been raised.

(National Award Continued)

which he has devoted himself at great personal sacrifice to his professional career as an engineer. His oft-quoted remark, "Now is the time—in ten years it will be too late", is a veritable conservation by-word.

"In recognition of his contribution to our past, present and future conservation problem, The Garden Club of America, with deep gratitude, presents the Frances K. Hutchinson Medal for service in Conservation to Richard H. Pough."

(Board of Governors' Briefs Continued)

Fox Creek adjoining the Elder Creek watershed of the Northern California Coast Range Preserve was authorized and thus greatly improving the Conservancy holding. This has been commonly called the "Camp Adventure" property.

Batam River, Connecticut

Adopted a resolution approving a local committee in Litchfield, Connecticut, under the chairmanship of Mr. Thurston Green, to promote the establishment of the Bantam River project area, consisting of riparian lands in the town of Litchfield.

Ramsey Canyon, Arizona

Adopted a resolution authorizing the Arizona Chapter to enter into an agreement with Dr. Nelson C. Bledsoe of Tucson for accepting title to the Ramsey Canyon tract, subject to review and approval of the proposed deed by the Management and Finance Committee.

Board member Pough, in reporting upon an inspection tour of the Arizona desert mountain range, spoke highly of the importance of the Ramsey Canyon as a natural area.

Arroyo Paredon, California

Adopted a resolution that the Southern California chapter was authorized and encouraged to proceed with the Arroyo Paredon, California project, and to accept on behalf of the Conservancy unconditional fee simple title to the coastal chaparral and/or salt marshland described in the proposal which may be donated for preservation.

Nature Preserves For
Colleges and Universities

Authorized the Executive Director to issue an invitation to selected colleges and universities to submit proposals for assistance in the establishment of nature preserves for ecological research. The resolution provided that The Conservancy might furnish loans, grants or technical assistance for projects approved on The Conservancy, within the limits of available funds. Proposals may also be considered from educational institutions, not included in the initial list.

DESIGN FOR A PLANET

Robert C. Cook, President – Population Reference Bureau

The science of ecology has been solely the concern of intellectuals too long. If modern, urban-industrial man does not learn what ecology is and place himself in balance with his environment and his fellow living creatures, ecological forces may destroy him.

Complicated though it may be in detail, the concept of ecology seems simple enough to win universal acceptance. The word was derived from the Greek word for house, oikos. Ecology undertakes to unravel and understand the total interactions of all organisms—plants, animals and man—with each other and with their environment. One of the great pioneers of ecological research, the late Aldo Leopold, put it this way:

"A harmonious relation to land is more intricate, and of more consequence to civilization, than the historians of its progress seem to realize. Civilization is not, as they often assume, the enslavement of a stable and constant earth. It is a state of mutual and independent cooperation between human animals, other animals, plants, and soils, which may be disrupted at any moment by the failure of any of them. Land-despoilation has evicted nations, and can on occasion, do it again. As long as six virgin continents awaited the plow, this was perhaps no tragic matter—eviction from one piece of soil could be recouped by despoiling another. But there are now wars and rumors of wars which forestall the impending saturation of the earth's best soils and climates. It thus becomes a matter of some importance, at least to ourselves, that our dominion, once gained, be self-perpetuating rather than self-destructive."

When Charles Darwin wrote his Origin of Species, the word "ecology" had not yet been coined. Yet its essence is to be found in his concluding paragraph:

"It is interesting to contemplate a tangled bank, clothed with many plants of many kinds, with birds singing on the bushes, with various insects flitting about, and with worms crawling through the damp earth, and to reflect that these elaborately constructed forms, so different from each other, and dependent upon each other in so complex a manner, have all been produced by laws acting around us . . . There is a grandeur in this view of life [whereby from simple beginnings] endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being evolved."

Darwin's principle of evolution is universally accepted today, but his message of the interdependency of life has gone unheeded. Urban-oriented, 20th-century man of the asphalt jungles and penthouse gardens might seem to be far removed from the "tangled bank" Darwin described. But despite the enormous advances in scientific and technical knowledge which have given man wings, a longer life span and the ability to bounce his words off the moon, he is still dependent on the ecological balance of his environment.

Consider four basic factors in the ecological complex: space, air, water and people. Air and water have always been considered "free" and the great open spaces inviolable. The multiplication of people is already changing this, and for the worse. Space, air and water will become priceless should the population of this country double to 360 million, as expected, in only 40 years.

About 75 percent of this population increase is expected to be in the large cities and their environs. Space, that finite factor in the ecological complex, will have prime importance as today's high urban population densities spread over larger areas.

The air is becoming increasingly polluted with waste which, in smog-infested

areas, eats holes in nylon stockings, makes the eyes smart, increases respiratory illnesses and may even cause cancer.

Man has shown the most reckless disregard for ecology in his misuse of water resources. He has desecrated the beautiful rivers of this continent and many of their tributaries. When Lewis and Clark took off from St. Louis to explore the Northwest territories the water of the Missouri River could be drunk neat, without fear of infection. A recent public health report cited by The Reporter magazine (March 30, 1961) implies that to wash one's hands in the Missouri is dangerous; to be dunked in this devil's brew of topsoil, sewage and industrial wastes could be fatal.

At Sioux City "floating excrement and other sewage solids were obvious, and gas bubbles from sludge deposits rose to the surface." . . . Downstream at St. Joseph on occasion the waters south of the city have become so thick that some of the hardier entrepreneurs in the area have taken to their boats and worked up a good business peddling the grease they skimmed from the surface.

Violation of the ecological balance evokes even heavier penalties than physical inconveniences and health hazards. It strikes at the very basis of human culture and civilization.

This issue reproduces two challenging statements by men who have given years of thought to the broader cultural and spiritual consequences of ignoring the ecological imperative. They see the matter from very different points of view, but the warning is clear and simple; new powers involve responsibilities as well as privileges. Man is profoundly and massively violating the ecological balance. The penalty could be no less than the destruction of modern civilization.

Man has now touched the edge of space. Can he focus his vision and imagination nearer home, repair the damage which has been done and keep this planet a fit place on which to live?

WHAT'S HAPPENING ON THE NATURE-FOR-YOUTH FRONT

Opportunities for youth to study nature have long been a concern of The Nature Conservancy. Educators, too, are increasingly feeling the need for school sites which provide true-life situations for outdoor education closely correlated with classroom studies. Two weeks at summer camp is no substitute for day-to-day study of natural resources on the school grounds or at an area close by which is under permanent school control.

To aid and assist school personnel in planning natural areas and to encourage the formation of citizens' advisory committees for the same purpose, a National Committee for Natural Areas for Schools was created. Among other helpful developments has been the production of Information Bulletin #26 "The Site for the New School". Copies may be obtained by writing The Nature Conservancy, 2039 K Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

At the present time the committee is endeavoring to establish a close working relationship with the department or office of education in each of the fifty states of the Union. This is but another approach to the urgent need for open space laboratories in public school work everywhere.

During the past two years another organization, Nature Centers for Young America has been developing nature centers or junior museums. These have been based upon civic, social or other community group support rather than upon the public schools. Recently this worthy organization entered into a merger with the National Audubon Society and thus becomes an integral part of that organization. (See back page)

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
2039 K Street N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

SEC. 34.65 (E), P.L.&R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PERMIT NO. 9388

The need of additional natural areas for youth in a growing population is so great that there can be no question of overlapping or conflict between the work of The Nature Conservancy and the National Audubon Society. They are supplementary in scope.

NEW PRESERVES ACQUIRED

Two very important areas on Long Island, New York have been secured by the Long Island Chapter. The first of sixty-six acres is to be known as the Butler-Huntington Woods. It is near St. James and will soon become one of the few remaining open spaces amid the housing developments sweeping over the Island. It was given by William R. Huntington and Rev. Christopher Huntington.

The second is thirty-one acres of land and seashore near Southampton, known as The Southampton Coastal Marsh. This is the first coastal area to be actually acquired by The Nature Conservancy. It was given by Ruth Wales duPont and Henry F. duPont after negotiations conducted by Mr. Charles Banks Belt.

RESORTS OR WILDERNESS?

An excellent article on the many threats to our great national parks appeared in the February, 1961, Atlantic Monthly.

The author, Devereux Butcher, is former executive secretary of the National Parks Association, and is presently editor of National Wildland News.

Reprints of the article, which tells what one can do in the fight to preserve these great natural areas, may be obtained from the headquarters of The Nature Conservancy, 2039 K Street, N.W. The supply is limited.

* * * * *

CONSERVANCY AUTHOR REPRINTED IN MAGAZINE

Excerpts from Kenneth W. Hunt's article on the biocentric concept in THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS (Nov.-Dec. 1960) were reprinted in LANDSCAPE magazine, Spring, 1961. LANDSCAPE (published in Santa Fe) carried part of Mr. Hunt's article, along with quotations from other notable planning publications in this country and abroad. CONSERVANCY welcomes this recognition by one of the most stimulating landscape and regional planning magazines published anywhere today.